

New Sports Sweater for Fall



No outfit is quite complete in these days without a sweater of some sort. And there is a wide and varied choice in sweaters, for they are claiming more attention than ever before in their history.

There are finely woven sweaters of silk, in gay colors, which one sees at the afternoon concert, at the country club, on the beaches and the golf links, and in any other outdoor meetings of fashionables. There are sweaters considerably like them, made of artificial silk, usually in more vivid colorings than the all-silk variety. Then there are the practical wool sweaters, similar to that shown in the picture, and belonging to the same class.

The new models are carefully designed to the end that they may embody just the right style. In the example pictured here, for instance, it will be noticed that the sleeves are well shaped and finished with a cuff

and button. The patch pockets leave a turnover flap, and the new order of things in belts is recognized. The collar may be turned up close about the neck if required.

Because this is a sweater for real comfort in cool days it is rather heavy. Its usefulness begins with fall, and continues to the coming of another summer, for it reinforces the too light wrap in the depths of winter. It is an excellent model to choose for the young girl to wear to school during the autumn months, and nothing could be better designed or arranged for sports wear.

Sweaters of wool stand the rough handling which they are likely to get from young people, and continue to look none the worse for it. Now that they are made in beautiful colors and with so much attention to style, the field of their usefulness is wonderfully increased.

Three New Models for Fall



Of all things, millinery requires careful choosing, and, after it is bought, the hat requires careful placing on the head, if it is to fulfill its destiny. According to an old millinery maxim that destiny is to improve the appearance of the wearer. "You must look better with your hat than without it"—that is the exacting test to which each new mode is to be subjected.

The three new models for fall, which appear here, are types that will repay a little study on the part of those who consider things before buying them. They include a small turban, a turban with extension crown which forms a halo brim, and one of the graceful wide-brimmed hats to which fashion is extending welcoming hands.

Quite a number of these wide-brimmed hats are shaped with brims turning upward at the back. This has brought in the underbrim trimming again and it is not confined to wide-brimmed shapes. Short, curling ostrich plumes fit into the trimming of the underbrim in the most graceful way.

The small turban is made of corded

silk, and would be equally effective in panne velvet. The material is covered with corded tucks and serves for the covering of the hat and for its trimming. The edges are finished with a silver tinsel braid which has the effect of needlework. It looks like close-set overcast stitches, and needlework decoration is a feature of the new fall millinery.

The turban with extension crown is made of black velvet and white chiffon. A bead work ornament trims the front and is made entirely of white beads.

The soft and graceful brim of the third hat bespeaks for it, and for many others of the same character, first place in the favor of young women. It is made of velvet in black or one of the dark shades of fashionable colors. The trimming is of white fancy ostrich and looks like a bit of fireworks, done in frost. It throws its sprays in front of the left eye of the wearer with an abandon unknown to ornaments hitherto. But it is strong in the knowledge that it is less in the way of vision than many a veil.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Children Who Insist on Being Real Americans

WASHINGTON.—While the new "Americanization day" idea, for instilling the spirit and ideals of the United States into naturalized citizens, will undoubtedly appeal to many in Washington, a large number of the foreign-born of the city are already devoting much time and thought to becoming real Americans. Particularly is this true of the younger generation, which has no doubt suffered from appellations affixed to them by children born in this country because of their foreign descent.

The foreign-born children are "all Americans," despite their foreign origin. It is doubtful if the much-dreaded hyphen will ever be attached to them. An incident which recently happened when a teacher of a kindergarten had her pupils out for a walk may give an understanding of this spirit. A woman approached the party and, pointing to a bright-appearing boy near the teacher, asked his nationality.

"He is Russian," replied the teacher.

"No, I am not," quickly retorted the five-year-old; "I am American." "I did not mean you were Russian," explained the teacher. "I meant that your mother and father are Russians."

"No, they are not, either. They are Americans, too," came back the answer, quickly.

Another incident may serve to show the diligence with which the foreign born are seeking to become "true Americans." A reporter in search of children who, he had heard, could speak three, four or five languages went to one of the schools.

The teacher in charge called to one of the pupils known to speak a number of languages:

"Annie, can't you say something in your native language?" she asked the child. Annie immediately became bashful and refused to say anything.

"What language do you speak?" the child was asked.

"I speak English," she answered.

"Yes, here at school. But what do you speak at home? What do mother and father speak?"

"Oh, they speak English, too," came back quickly. "They want to be American."

United States' Crusade Against Weight Frauds

AMERICAN consumers of print butter are paying more than \$8,000,000 each year for butter they do not get. This is because the weights of the commodity they actually receive are supposed to be buying. Consumers of bulk butter that is weighed out over the counter are paying other real millions for imaginary fat that can never be cut with a knife or spread on a slice of bread.

And buyers of potatoes, sugar, flour, meat, milk and all other foodstuffs that go to make up the American dietary are contributing additional millions, in the aggregate, for things that they never receive, in the virile language of the street, the American consumer is being flim-flammed and short-weighted; and in a large percentage of cases he—or usually she—is wholly ignorant of the fact.

It is because of the conditions of affairs of which these things are only samples that the division of weights and measures of the bureau of standards has directed many of its activities in recent years toward securing the enactment of better weights and measure laws by the federal government and the several states, and toward bringing about stricter enforcement of existing laws. Recognizing that the education of the consumer is a necessary prerequisite to better conditions the department has prepared a bulletin on household measurements that will be a popular treatise on the subject and which will put information in the hands of the housekeeper that can be made of the greatest usefulness and money value.

Training Good Cooks for Uncle Sam's Soldiers

OF late years—since 1906—the United States army has been no longer a mass of men who simply got food. They are now scientifically fed by men who have studied the subject, and in a practical way by presiding over ovens and stoves in schools.

There are six training schools for army cooks, one being in each division of the country—San Francisco, Fort Riley, San Antonio, Philippine Islands, Hawaii and in Washington. Soldiers who wish to take a course are allowed to enter for four months' study and at the end of that time the proficient ones are graduated.

The course consists of a thorough training in actual cooking and baking. The men are taught how to select good meat, the chemistry of food values, the testing of foodstuffs, the nutritive elements in vegetables and the chemistry of bread-baking.

In the big, sweet-smelling bakery at the Washington barracks there are to be seen every morning about a dozen husky fellows—for they take their lessons by small details—all engaged in mashing the dough in working machines, poking it into the huge oven or fishing it out at the end of a long wooden pole. As they bake the bread for the entire post, they use each day about two barrels of flour. The bread is delicious and fashioned of the purest ingredients.

The barracks kitchen is used for the preparation of most of the food, but there is also outside a "field kitchen," in which the cooking is virtually done in the open. The place is a simple shed, open all around, except that the sides are protected by wire screening. There are taught lessons in how to prepare an appetizing meal with the thermometer below zero or rising toward the top of the glass tube.

Experiments at the Government's Chicken Farm

THERE'S a sixty-acre poultry farm thirty minutes ride from Washington, and beyond all doubt the work which is being done there would throw light upon at least one of the many problems which arise constantly to "stump" the chicken fancier, be he amateur or professional.

Whenever a local breeder of feathered stock is puzzled by a question of feeding, breeding or housing; whenever he is uncertain as to what strain of chickens had better be specialized upon to meet his particular need; whenever he would like to know how an expert would go about handling fowls with nothing more than the equipment expected of an ordinary, privately owned farm, it will pay him to look over this particular establishment. He will be more than welcome, for, you see, the farm in question belongs to Uncle Sam and is part of the Beltsville, Md., bureau of animal industry station.

In fact, the men who are running the big poultry establishment desire above all things to have chicken fanciers and breeders visit, them and see the work they are doing.

Collateral with the feeding, housing and breeding problems of ordinary poultry production, the Beltsville farm at present is the scene of a good many investigations which, when completed, are unquestionably destined to be of intense interest to the poultry dealer. One of them deals with an attempt to control the color of the yolks of eggs. Another is designed to disclose the ingredients of a ration based on staples easily obtained in any part of the country, which will produce the highest number of eggs possible,

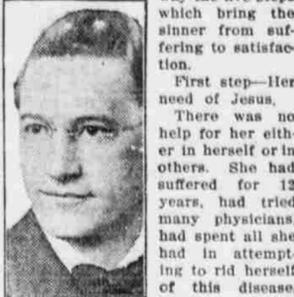


From Suffering to Satisfaction

By REV. B. R. SUTCLIFFE, Assistant Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace. Mark 5:25-24.

The incident of the healing of this woman illustrates in a very simple way the five steps which bring the sinner from suffering to satisfaction.



First step—Her need of Jesus. There was no help for her either in herself or in others. She had suffered for 12 years, had tried many physicians, had spent all she had in attempting to rid herself of this disease, but in spite of all she and her physicians could do, she was "nothing bettered but rather grew worse." She was helpless and therefore she was hopeless. What she needed was this Great Physician who alone could heal her. What a true picture of the sinner striving against sin. How very soon salvation would come to many if they could only see how hopeless and helpless their condition is apart from him, the Great Physician.

Second Step—Her Approach to Jesus.

When she heard of him she came to him. Would that all might be brought to Jesus as simply as this. Suppose she had merely gone to Peter or one of the other leaders among the Lord's followers? Would Peter have been able to do her any good? Would he have been any better than her physicians? And what more can any minister today do than simply point the way to Jesus? Who would think the journey's end was reached just because the signpost was in sight? The true minister is but a signpost pointing the way to Jesus as the only one who can heal the soul's disease. And neither did this woman merely go to the crowd around Jesus. She must necessarily go to the crowd, for the people were thronging round him, but it was Jesus himself to whom she went. Too many are satisfied today when they are merely with the crowd that surrounds the Lord. That is, they deem it sufficient if they are members of some church, mingling with the people of God. But neither can the church, anymore than the ministry, give salvation to a soul. The church and her ministers are set for the spiritual help and growth of the Lord's people; the Savior is Jesus alone.

Third Step—Her Touch With Jesus.

She might be near him, but it was necessary to touch him and touch him she did. After her long experience with many physicians there would not be, perhaps, great faith behind the hand she stretched out to touch him. But it is not great faith that brings the blessing, but the actual coming in touch with the one who has all power. It is not the faith, but the object of faith that works the miracle. But there must be faith, be it small or great, to touch Jesus for one's own need before the power of Jesus can operate. A small wire can carry the power of a large dynamo, but there must be contact. So one can be very near to Jesus and yet go unsaved if there be no personal touch for one's own salvation.

Fourth Step—Her Healing by Jesus.

It came immediately upon her touching him. The moment her hand reached out and touched him, that moment "she felt in her body that she was healed of that plague." There was no waiting, no long period of convalescence, no gradual passing of the plague, but at once there came relief and she was whole. So it is when a soul is saved. The moment that soul, seeing Jesus as the only Savior, and believing in his power and willingness to save, reaches out the hand of faith for the personal need, that moment salvation comes.

Fifth Step—Her Confession of Jesus.

Why did Jesus bring her out before that crowd to tell her story? Because she would never have heard the word "daughter" from his lips nor would she ever have heard the words "go in peace" if there had not been this public confession. There are many who have believed in Jesus to the saving of their souls who have no satisfaction and peace concerning their sins, because they are held back from making an open confession of their faith. If you have believed and are saved, tell the story and you will hear him say to you as he said to this woman, "go in peace." If it be that you are not saved, he says to you, "him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." He has the power and the willingness to save you just now if you will trust him.

When the Heart is Weary.

When the heart is wearied by the hard conflict of life it is well sometimes to withdraw to the solitude for rest and inspiration. There may come peace and courage and renewed strength; but it will not do to stay there, thinking to serve God. The service of God is the service of one's fellow men.—H. C. McDougall.

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